

that there are two possible explanations: either *C. gnidiella* has a single long generation, with larvae of several generations all present at one time (these larvae in different stages would be imported thus with the fruits), or *C. gnidiella* manages to live in Britain. The latter would not be impossible in warehouses or supermarkets where pomegranates remain for some time. Certainly, early adults could emerge and mate in time to lay eggs in the fruits from which they emerged. Alternatively, or additionally, some larvae could reach maturity, pupate, and emerge before being sold (under good conditions, a generation could be quite rapid). If the imagines were to hibernate (or, in view of the pomegranate season, aestivate) in a warehouse, a small population may survive throughout the year. I am not trying to suggest that *C. gnidiella* could survive in Britain without periodic importations, but it is interesting to note the possibility of this species living in this country on the same basis as some of our butterflies. — P. J. JOHNSON, 7 Haverhill Road, Horseheath, Cambridge, CB1 6QR, 12.iv.1978.

ISSORIA LATHONIA ISSAEA DOHERTY, 1886. — I wish to draw attention to the authorship of this name, which has been recorded incorrectly by many authors during the last 140 years. The name *issaea* was invented by G. R. Gray in his little book: *Lepidopterous Insects of Nepal*, 1846, p. 11, as *Argynnis issaea* Doubleday, without description, but with reference to Doubleday's *List of Lepid. Insects Brit. Mus.* (1): 68: 1844, where the insect is referred to as *Argynnis* ———? a.b. Nepaul, i.e. it is not described or named. In the *Gen. Diurn. Lep.*, 1848, it is referred to by Doubleday as *Argynnis issaea* Gray, with reference to the booklet of 1846. In Horsefield & Moore, *Cat. Lep. E.I. Mus.*, 1857, Moore refers the name to Gray, with reference to Doubleday 1848 and to Kollar in Hügel's *Kashmir*, 1844; in neither reference is there any description or indication acceptable to validate the name. Kirby in his *Catalogue*, 1871, refers the name to Moore, with reference to his *Catalogue* of 1857. Doherty, in an interesting article in *J. As. Soc. Bengal*, 1886: p. 121, uses the name *Argynnis issaea* Gray, accompanied by an acceptable description. Since the taxon *Argynnis issaea* Doubleday is clearly a ghost, it seems that, under Article 50 of the present Code, Doherty should be accepted as the author of the name, as *Argynnis issaea* Doherty 1886, but today more commonly graded with subspecific rank as *Issoria lathonia issaea*. — Dr. L. G. HIGGINS, Focklesbrook Farm, Chobham, Woking, Surrey.

OCHROPLEURA FENNICA (TAUSCHER) (LEP.: NOCTUIDAE): EVERSMAAN'S RUSTIC IN NOTTINGHAMSHIRE. — At the end of July 1972 I began to operate my home-made M.V. trap again for the first time in 12 years. I was living at Mapperley, Nottingham (SK 594435). The trap was operated in my garden — about 0.5 km. from the nearest "open" countryside.

As I was virtually "starting from scratch" again I had many "new" species to identify. On 9th August, 1972, I found